Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database; US Patents Full-Text Database; US OCR Full-Text Database; EPO Abstracts Database; JPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: retention.clm. and translocat$.clm.

Display: 50 **Documents in Display Format:** - **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Side by Side ○ Image

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Monday, April 12, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L1	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) .ti,ab,clm.	1346253	L1
L2	(a same b same (toxin or cytotoxin or adp or ribosylat$ or exotoxin or exo-toxin or pe or pea or cholera or lt or ct or ctab or ctx or heatlabile)).ti,ab,clm.	579	L2
L3	L1 same (nterminal or n-terminal or signal or secretion or 5)	380483	L3
L4	L3 same l2	38	L4
L5	L3 same l2 same (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide).ti,ab,clm.	9	L5
L6	(lack or deficient or delete or deletion or removal) near10 (signal or secretion or secret)	24494	L6
L7	L6 same (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide)	1972	L7
L8	(a same b same (toxin or cytotoxin or adp or ribosylat$ or exotoxin or exo-toxin or pe or pea or cholera or lt or ct or ctab or ctx or heatlabile))	14286	L8
L9	L8 same l7	1	L9

L10	L8 and l7 not l9	408	L10
L11	L8 and l7.clm. not l9	11	L11
L12	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) same l8	4000	L12
L13	L12 same l6	16	L13
L14	L13 not l11	16	L14
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=AND			
L15	ribosylat$.ti.	46	L15
L16	adpribosylat$.ti.	0	L16
L17	adp.ti. near3 ribosylat$.ti.	39	L17
L18	L17 not l15	0	L18
L19	exotoxin.ti. not l17 not l15	163	L19
L20	l19 and (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide).ti.	7	L20
L21	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) same (5 or n-terminal or nterminal)	3341948	L21
L22	L21 and (l15 or l17 or l19)	33	L22
L23	translocat$.clm. same adp.clm.	12	L23
L24	l23 and (excret$.clm. or signal.clm. or secret$.clm. or cytoplas$.clm.)	3	L24
L25	cholera.clm. same plant.clm.	10	L25
L26	(a2 or a-2).clm. same translocat$.clm.	3	L26
L27	retension.clm. and translocat$.clm. and (toxin or cytotoxin or adp or ribosylat$ or exotoxin or exo-toxin or pe or pea or cholera or lt or ct or ctab or ctx or heatlabile).clm.	0	L27
L28	retension.clm. and translocat$.clm.	0	L28
L29	retention.clm. and translocat$.clm.	10	L29

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Monday, April 12, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L1	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) .ti,ab,clm.	1346253
☐	L2	(a same b same (toxin or cytotoxin or adp or ribosylat$ or exotoxin or exo-toxin or pe or pea or cholera or lt or ct or ctab or ctx or heatlabile)).ti,ab,clm.	579
☐	L3	L1 same (nterminal or n-terminal or signal or secretion or 5)	380483
☐	L4	L3 same l2	38
☐	L5	L3 same l2 same (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide).ti,ab,clm.	9
☐	L6	(lack or deficient or delete or deletion or removal) near10 (signal or secretion or secret)	24494
☐	L7	L6 same (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide)	1972
☐	L8	(a same b same (toxin or cytotoxin or adp or ribosylat$ or exotoxin or exo-toxin or pe or pea or cholera or lt or ct or ctab or ctx or heatlabile))	14286
☐	L9	L8 same l7	1
☐	L10	L8 and l7 not l9	408
☐	L11	L8 and l7.clm. not l9	11
☐	L12	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) same l8	4000
☐	L13	L12 same l6	16
☐	L14	L13 not l11	16
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L15	ribosylat$.ti.	46
☐	L16	adpribosylat$.ti.	0
☐	L17	adp.ti. near3 ribosylat$.ti.	39
☐	L18	L17 not l15	0
☐	L19	exotoxin.ti. not l17 not l15	163
☐	L20	l19 and (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide).ti.	7
☐	L21	(truncat$ or fragment$ or delet$ or portion$ or domain or domains or region or regions or peptide) same (5 or n-terminal or nterminal)	3341948
☐	L22	L21 and (l15 or l17 or l19)	33
☐	L23	translocat$.clm. same adp.clm.	12

☐	L24	l23 and (excret$.clm. or signal.clm. or secret$.clm. or cytoplas$.clm.)	3
☐	L25	cholera.clm. same plant.clm.	10
☐	L26	(a2 or a-2).clm. same translocat$.clm.	3

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Monday, April 12, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND	
☐	L1	rdel or kdel	262
☐	L2	L1 near25 (delet$ or remov$ or lack$ or substitu$)	32

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Generate Collection Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 32 of 32 returned.

1. 6673348. 27 Feb 01; 06 Jan 04. Heat shock protein-based vaccines and immunotherapies. Rothman; James E., et al. 424/184.1; 424/248.1 435/69.7 435/71.1 530/350. A61K039/00 A61K039/04.

2. 6663868. 13 Feb 98; 16 Dec 03. Heat shock protein-based vaccines and immunotherapies. Rothman; James E., et al. 424/193.1; 424/195.11 424/196.11 424/197.11 424/277.1 424/278.1 514/2 514/24 530/300 530/350 530/412 530/413 530/828. A61K039/385.

3. 6656679. 27 Feb 01; 02 Dec 03. Heat shock protein-based vaccines and immunotherapies. Rothman; James E., et al. 435/5; 424/184.1 424/248.1. C12Q001/70 A61K039/00.

4. 6641812. 27 Feb 01; 04 Nov 03. Heat shock protein-based vaccines and immunotherapies. Rothman; James E., et al. 424/184.1; 424/248.1 435/455 435/69.7 530/350. A61K039/00 A61K039/04.

5. 6617431. 17 Aug 99; 09 Sep 03. Recombinant collagen and derived proteins produced by plants, methods for obtaining them and uses. Gruber; Veronique, et al. 530/356;. C07K014/00.

6. 6605464. 23 Feb 00; 12 Aug 03. Method of treatment of cancer and infectious disease and compositions useful in same. Rothman; James E., et al. 435/320.1; 435/325 435/455 435/69.1. C12N015/63.

7. 6573431. 02 Jul 99; 03 Jun 03. Recombinant preduodenal lipases and polypeptides derivatives produced by plants, processes for obtaining them and their uses. Lenee; Philippe, et al. 800/295; 435/320.1 435/410 435/411 435/412 435/414 435/415 435/416 435/417 536/23.1 536/23.5 800/278 800/288 800/298 800/305 800/306 800/312 800/317 800/317.2 800/317.3 800/317.4 800/320 800/320.1 800/320.2 800/320.3 800/322. A01H005/00 C12N015/85 C07H021/04.

8. 6392121. 07 Oct 99; 21 May 02. Gemini virus vectors for gene expression in plants. Mason; Hugh S., et al. 800/287; 435/252.3 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/410 435/411 435/412 435/414 435/415 435/417 435/430 435/468 435/469 435/470 536/23.1 536/23.2 536/23.6 536/24.1 800/278 800/280 800/293 800/295 800/298 800/312 800/317.2 800/317.3 800/317.4 800/320.1 800 /320.2 800/320.3. C12N005/04 C12N015/82 C12N015/87 C12N015/90.

9. 6331299. 13 Feb 98; 18 Dec 01. Method for treatment of cancer and infectious disease and compositions useful in same. Rothman; James E., et al. 424/93.21; 424/450 435/320.1 435/325 435/455 435/69.1. A61K048/00.

10. 6329173. 21 Apr 00; 11 Dec 01. Method of intracellular binding target molecules. Marasco; Wayne A., et al. 435/69.1; 424/93.2 435/238 435/326 435/330 435/339 514/44 530/387.3 530/388.3 530/389.3. C12P021/06.

11. 6287562. 08 Jan 99; 11 Sep 01. Methods of inhibiting the growth of cells bearing LewisY antigens using B1, B3, or B5 targeted immunoconjugates. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/183.1; 424/156.1 424/178.1 424/181.1 530/387.3 530/388.8 530/388.85 530/391.1 530/391.7. A61K039/395.

12. 6107028. 15 May 96; 22 Aug 00. Ribozymes for treating hepatitis C. Kay; Mark A., et al.

435/6; 435/320.1 435/366 435/370 435/91.31 536/23.1 536/24.5. C07H021/04 C12Q001/68 C12N015/63 A61K048/00.

☐ 13. 6107027. 11 Sep 95; 22 Aug 00. Ribozymes for treating hepatitis C. Kay; Mark A., et al. 435/6; 435/320.1 435/366 435/91.31 536/23.1 536/24.5. C07H021/04 C12Q001/68 A61K035/00 C12N015/85.

☐ 14. 6086900. 24 Mar 98; 11 Jul 00. Methods and compositions for using membrane-penetrating proteins to carry materials across cell membranes. Draper; Rockford. 424/282.1; 435/320.1 435/357 435/358 435/367 435/372.2 435/372.3 435/455 514/2 514/44 530/350 530/387.1 536/23.1 536/23.4 536/23.5 536/23.7. A61K039/44 C12N005/10 C07K017/02.

☐ 15. 6074644. 17 Sep 99; 13 Jun 00. Nucleic acids encoding immunotoxins containing a disulfide-stabilized antibody fragment replacing half or more of domain IB of pseudomonas exotoxin, and methods of use of the encoded immunotoxins. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/178.1; 424/236.1 530/387.3 530/387.7 536/23.1. A61K039/395 C07K016/00.

☐ 16. 6072036. 06 Apr 99; 06 Jun 00. Method of intracellular binding of target molecules. Marasco; Wayne A., et al. 530/387.3; 530/387.9 530/388.35. C12P021/08.

☐ 17. 6011002. 08 Jan 97; 04 Jan 00. Circularly permuted ligands and circularly permuted chimeric molecules. Pastan; Ira, et al. 514/2; 436/501 514/12 530/350 530/351 530/395 530/397 530/399. C07K014/00 A61K038/16.

☐ 18. 6001632. 27 Oct 98; 14 Dec 99. Human protein disulfide isomerase. Braxton; Scott Michael, et al. 435/233; 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/69.1 530/350 536/23.2. C12N009/90 C12N001/20 C12N015/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 19. 5990296. 03 Dec 96; 23 Nov 99. Single chain B3 antibody fusion proteins and their uses. Pastan; Ira, et al. 536/23.53; 435/69.1 530/387.3. C07K019/00 C07H021/04.

☐ 20. 5981726. 28 Oct 94; 09 Nov 99. Chimeric and mutationally stabilized tumor-specific B1, B3 and B5 antibody fragments; immunotoxic fusion proteins; and uses thereof. Pastan; Ira, et al. 536/23.53; 424/133.1 424/135.1 424/138.1 424/155.1 424/174.1 424/181.1 424/183.1 435/328 435/344 435/69.6 435/69.7 435/91.1 530/387.3 530/387.7 530/389.7 530/391.7 536/23.4. A61K039/395 C07M021/04.

☐ 21. 5980895. 21 Aug 97; 09 Nov 99. Immunotoxin containing a disulfide-stabilized antibody fragment joined to a Pseudomonas exotoxin that does not require proteolytic activation. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/178.1; 424/236.1 530/387.3 530/387.7. A61K039/395 C07K016/00.

☐ 22. 5980886. 17 Mar 97; 09 Nov 99. Recombinant vectors for reconstitution of liver. Kay; Mark A., et al. 424/93.21; 424/93.1 424/93.2 514/44. A01N063/00 A01N043/04.

☐ 23. 5965371. 09 May 95; 12 Oct 99. Method of intracellular binding of target molecules. Marasco; Wayne A., et al. 435/7.1; 424/93.2 435/326 435/328 435/330 435/339 435/69.1 514/44. G01N033/53.

☐ 24. 5889157. 28 Oct 94; 30 Mar 99. Humanized B3 antibody fragments, fusion proteins, and uses thereof. Pastan; Ira, et al. 530/387.1; 424/133.1 435/328 435/7.1 530/387.3 530/387.5 530/387.7 530/388.1 530/388.8 530/390.5 536/23.53. C07K016/00 A61K039/395.

☐ 25. 5866570. 21 Jun 94; 02 Feb 99. Treatment of vascular leakage and related syndrome such as

septic shock by administration of metalloproteinase inhibitors. Liang; Chi-Ming, et al. 514/232.2; 514/250 514/252.11. A61K031/535.

☐ 26. 5851829. 30 Mar 95; 22 Dec 98. Method of intracellular binding of target molecules. Marasco; Wayne A., et al. 435/328; 424/577 424/578 435/325 435/326 435/330 435/333 435/339 435/339.1 435/366 435/372 435/419. C12N015/00.

☐ 27. 5798249. 16 May 96; 25 Aug 98. Human protein disulfide isomerase. Braxton; Scott Michael, et al. 435/233; 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/69.1 530/350 536/23.1 536/23.2 536/23.5. C12N009/90 C07H021/02 C07H021/04 C12P021/06.

☐ 28. 5635599. 08 Apr 94; 03 Jun 97. Fusion proteins comprising circularly permuted ligands. Pastan; Ira H., et al. 530/351; 435/69.1 435/69.5 435/69.52 435/69.7 530/350. C07K019/00 C07K014/535 C07K014/55 C07K014/54.

☐ 29. 5608039. 28 Oct 94; 04 Mar 97. Single chain B3 antibody fusion proteins and their uses. Pastan; Ira, et al. 530/387.3; 435/69.1 435/69.7 435/91.1 530/387.1 530/387.5 530/387.7 530/388.1 530/388.8 530/390.5 530/866 530/867 536/23.53. C12N015/62 A61K039/00 A61K051/10 C07K016/28.

☐ 30. 5587458. 14 May 93; 24 Dec 96. Anti-erbB-2 antibodies, combinations thereof, and therapeutic and diagnostic uses thereof. King; C. Richter, et al. 530/387.3; 436/501 436/512 530/387.7 530/388.22 530/389.7 530/391.3 530/391.7. C07K016/00 C07K016/46 C07K016/28.

☐ 31. 5578466. 17 Apr 92; 26 Nov 96. Recombinant co-expression system of protein disulfide isomerase gene, yeast receptor protein ERD2 gene and a foreign product polypeptide gene, and a process for producing the foreign polypeptide using such system. Hayano; Toshiya, et al. 435/69.7; 435/254.2 435/69.1 435/69.6. C12N001/19 C12N015/14 C12N015/62.

☐ 32. 5216670. 03 Jul 91; 01 Jun 93. Message stripping protocol for a communication network. Ofek; Yoram, et al. 370/403;. H04J003/24 H04L012/42.

Generate Collection Print

Terms	Documents
L1 near25 (delet$ or remov$ or lack$ or substitu$)	32

Prev Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 16 of 16 returned.

1. 6140082. 16 Aug 99; 31 Oct 00. Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of bordetella. Loosmore; Sheena M., et al. 435/69.1; 435/252.3 435/320.1 435/325 435/69.8 530/350 536/23.1. C12P021/06 C07H017/00 C07K014/00.

2. 6040427. 01 Jul 98; 21 Mar 00. Vaccine. Locht; Camille, et al. 530/350; 424/200.1 435/252.3 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/471 435/69.1 536/23.7. C12N015/11 C12N015/31 C12N015/70 C12N015/90 A61K039/10.

3. 6022950. 07 Jun 95; 08 Feb 00. Hybrid molecules having translocation region and cell-binding region. Murphy; John R.. 530/350; 530/351 530/387.3 530/388.1. C07K014/00 C07K014/485 C07K014/55 C07K016/28.

4. 5998168. 26 Jan 98; 07 Dec 99. Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of bordetella. Loosmore; Sheena M., et al. 435/69.1; 435/243 435/252.3 435/325 530/350 536/23.1. C12P021/06 C07H017/00 C07K014/00.

5. 5965406. 07 Jun 95; 12 Oct 99. Recombinant DNAS encoding three-part hybrid proteins. Murphy; John R.. 435/69.7; 435/252.33 435/320.1 536/23.4. C12N001/21 C12N015/12 C12N015/63 C12P021/02.

6. 5942418. 01 Dec 97; 24 Aug 99. Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of Bordetella. Loosmore; Sheena M., et al. 435/69.1; 435/252.3 435/320.1 536/23.1 536/24.1. C12P021/06 C07H017/00 C12N015/00.

7. 5932714. 07 Jun 95; 03 Aug 99. Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of Bordetella. Loosmore; Sheena M., et al. 536/23.7;. C07H017/00.

8. 5932471. 30 Mar 98; 03 Aug 99. DNA encoding chimeric toxin. Williams; Diane P., et al. 435/252.3; 435/194 435/320.1 435/325 435/419 530/350 530/351 536/23.4. C12N009/12 C12N015/31 C07K014/34.

9. 5863891. 30 Mar 98; 26 Jan 99. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane P., et al. 514/2; 435/194 514/12 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 A61K038/16.

10. 5786189. 11 Dec 96; 28 Jul 98. Vaccine. Locht; Camille, et al. 424/200.1; 424/254.1 435/193 435/252.3 435/252.31 435/252.33 435/252.35 435/254.2 435/320.1 435/69.1 530/403 536/23.7. C12N015/11 C12N015/31 C12N015/70 A61K039/10.

11. 5763250. 07 Jun 95; 09 Jun 98. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane, et al. 435/194; 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 C07K014/34 C07K014/52.

12. 5703039. 07 Jun 95; 30 Dec 97. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane P., et al. 514/2;. A61K038/16.

13. 5677148. 07 Jun 95; 14 Oct 97. DNA encoding chimeric diphtheria toxins. Williams; Diane.

435/69.7; 435/252.3 435/320.1 536/23.4 536/23.7. C12N015/62 C12N015/31.

☐ 14. 5668255. 04 Aug 93; 16 Sep 97. Hybrid molecules having translocation region and cell-binding region. Murphy; John R.. 530/350; 435/69.7. C07K014/00 C12P021/00.

☐ 15. 5656488. 01 Apr 94; 12 Aug 97. Recombinant avirulent salmonella antifertility vaccines. Curtiss, III; Roy, et al. 435/252.33; 424/184.1 424/200.1 435/252.3 435/252.8 435/69.3 530/395. C12N001/21 A61K045/00.

☐ 16. 5616482. 22 Apr 94; 01 Apr 97. Chimeric toxins. Williams; Diane. 435/194; 530/350 530/351. C12N009/12 C07K014/34 C07K014/52.

Generate Collection Print

Terms	Documents
L13 not L11	16

Prev Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 46 of 46 returned.

1. 20020081713. 04 May 01. 27 Jun 02. ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins. Lee, Fang-Jen S., et al. 435/254.21; 435/69.1 C12N001/18 C12P021/02.

2. 6562614. 04 May 01; 13 May 03. ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins. Lee; Fang-Jen S., et al. 435/255.1; 435/255.2 435/471. C12N001/14 C12N015/74.

3. 6054638. 03 Dec 97; 25 Apr 00. Soybean ADP ribosylation factor. McGonigle; Brian, et al. 800/298; 435/320.1 435/419 435/468 536/23.6 536/24.1 800/278 800/279 800/287 800/292 800/295. C12N015/00 C12N015/29 C12N015/82 A01H004/00.

4. 5773688. 07 Apr 95; 30 Jun 98. Gene expression vector using the gene expression regulating region of the ADP ribosylation factor. Kuroda; Hisao, et al. 800/287; 435/320.1 435/421 435/468 536/24.1. C12N015/82 C12N015/63 C07H021/04 A01H005/00.

5. 5514600. 27 Sep 94; 07 May 96. Mammalian guanine nucleotide binding protein with an ADP-ribosylation factor domain. Moss; Joel, et al. 436/518; 435/7.1 435/7.21 435/7.23 435/7.92 530/350 530/815 530/828. G01N033/543 C08L089/00 C12P021/02 C12N015/12.

6. 4882146. 28 Mar 88; 21 Nov 89. Preventing ADP-ribosylation of G-proteins in a living subject. Shiells; Richard A., et al. 514/355; 514/263.4 514/562 514/823 514/922. A61K031/52 A61K031/44 A61K031/195.

7. JP02001178465A. 21 Dec 99. 03 Jul 01. ADP RIBOSYLATION FACTOR-LIKE PROTEIN. RI, HOJIN, et al. C12N015/09; C07K016/14 C07K016/40 C12N001/19 C12N015/02 C12P021/08.

8. JP410231246A. 14 Feb 97. 02 Sep 98. ADP-RIBOSYLATION INHIBITOR. NODA, KIMITOSHI. A61K031/47; A61K031/47 A61K031/47 C07D215/22.

9. JP408051983A. 31 Mar 95. 27 Feb 96. GENE EXPRESSION VECTOR UTILIZING GENE-EXPRESSION DEVELOPMENT-CONTROLLING REGION OF ADP RIBOSYLATION FACTOR. KURODA, HISAO, et al. C12N015/09; A01H005/00 C12N005/10.

10. EP001356821A2. 25 Feb 99. 29 Oct 03. Use of skin penetration enhancers and barrier disruption agents to enhance transcutaneous immune response INDUCED BY ADP-RIBOSYLATING EXOTOXIN. GLENN, GREGORY M, et al. A61K039/00; A61K039/39 A61K047/08 A61K009/70 A61K047/10 A61K047/12.

11. WO002079242A2. 28 Mar 02. 10 Oct 02. ADP-RIBOSYLATING BACTERIAL TOXINS. MASIGNANI, VEGA, et al. C07K014/195;.

12. EP001153604A1. 15 Feb 99. 14 Nov 01. ADP-RIBOSYLATION INHIBITORS AND REMEDIES FOR ENDOTOXIC BACTERIAL ENTERIC INFECTION CONTAINING PROANTHOCYANIDIN AS THE ACTIVE INGREDIENT. NODA, MASATOSHI, et al. A61K031/35; A61K031/78.

13. EP001022287A2. 08 Dec 99. 26 Jul 00. ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins. LEE, FANG-JEN S, et al. C07K016/40; C12N001/16.

---

14. WO009943350A1. 25 Feb 99. 02 Sep 99. USE OF SKIN PENETRATION ENHANCERS AND BARRIER DISRUPTION AGENTS TO ENHANCE THE TRANSCUTANEOUS IMMUNE RESPONSE INDUCED BY ADP-RIBOSYLATING EXOTOXIN. GLENN, GREGORY M, et al. A61K039/39; A61K009/00 C12N015/11.

---

15. EP000922764A1. 02 Nov 98. 16 Jun 99. Soybean ADP ribosylation factor. MCGONIGLE, BRIAN, et al. C12N015/29; C12N015/82 C12Q001/68 C12Q001/02 G01N033/68.

---

16. WO009842375A1. 19 Mar 98. 01 Oct 98. DETOXIFIED MUTANTS OF BACTERIAL ADP-RIBOSYLATING TOXINS AS PARENTERAL ADJUVANTS. BARCHFELD, GAIL, et al. A61K039/39; A61K039/106 A61K039/10 A61K039/108.

---

17. EP000681028A1. 07 Apr 95. 08 Nov 95. A gene expression vector using the gene expression regulating region of the ADP ribosylation factor.. KURODA, HISAO C O SAPPORO BREWE, et al. C12N015/82; C12N015/29 C12N005/14.

---

18. EP000285343A2. 25 Mar 88. 05 Oct 88. Preventing adp-ribosylation of g-proteins.. SHIELLS, RICHARD ANTHONY, et al. A61K031/195; A61K031/455 A61K031/52.

---

19. WO2004020634A. New mutant Neisseria meningitidis ADP-ribosylating enzyme, useful as immunogen, and parenteral or mucosal vaccine adjuvant, and for the manufacture of a medicament for raising an immune response in an animal. MASIGNANI, V, et al. A61K039/095 A61K039/395 C07K014/22 C07K016/12 C12N015/31.

---

20. WO2004016281A. Intradermal influenza vaccine comprising an influenza antigen and an adenosine diphosphate-ribosylating toxin, useful for preventing influenza infection or disease. GARCON, N. A61K039/145 A61K039/39 C07K014/245.

---

21. WO2004003195A. Producing a protein with increased activity or stability, useful for treating immune disorders, comprises replacing an arginine residue capable of being adenosine diphosphate-ribosylated with a tryptophan or phenylalanine residue. BORTELL, R, et al. C07H021/04 C12N009/24 C12N015/10 C12N015/55 C12N015/63.

---

22. US20030207325A. Identifying agent which alters mono-ADP-ribosylation of nuclear protein in cell by combining cell and agent and determining level of ribosylation, useful for identifying agent that alter life span or aging of cell. ARMSTRONG, C, et al. A61K038/17 C12Q001/00 G01N033/53.

---

23. US20030162733A. New composition comprising first or second nucleic acid sequence, which is a truncated A or B subunit coding region obtained or derived from a bacterial ADP-ribosylating exotoxin, useful as a vaccine against bacterial infection. ARRINGTON, J, et al. A61K048/00 C12N005/00.

---

24. WO2003070176A. Pharmaceutical composition useful for treating e.g. cystic fibrosis, asthma, and ulcerative colitis comprises a ribosylated or an adenosine diphosphate-ribosylated defensin polypeptide. HIRAYAMA, T, et al. A61K000/00.

---

25. WO2003047619A. New composition for treating or preventing infections caused by Neisseria

meningitidis comprises a Neisserial antigen and a detoxified ADP-ribosylating toxin. GIULIANI, M M, et al. A61K039/095 A61K039/0955 A61K039/116 A61K039/1166 A61K039/295 A61K039/2955 A61K039/39 A61P031/04 A61P031/044 C07K014/22 C07K014/222.

☐ 26. WO 200293998A. Method of suppressing an IgE-mediated hypersensitivity allergic reaction in a mammal involves the use of a transdermal composition containing an allergen and a non-ADP ribosylating toxin or its subunit. CZERKINSKY, C, et al. A61K000/00.

☐ 27. WO 200276437A. Use of an agent that will inhibit and/or reverse ADP-ribosylation of elongation factor-2 (EF-2) in neuronal cells for treating neurodegenerative diseases e.g. Alzheimer's disease. GHANBARI, H A, et al. A61K031/00 A61K031/445 A61K031/455 A61K039/05 A61K039/104 A61K039/38 A61K039/395 A61P025/28.

☐ 28. WO 200265116A. Screening drugs controlling interaction between ADP-ribosylation factor protein and A10 protein, for diagnosis and developing inhibitors as anti-tumor drugs, comprises binding assays. KAUL, S C, et al. G01N033/15 G01N033/50 G01N033/566.

☐ 29. WO 200229017A. Nuclear localization signal (NLS)-tankyrase, for identifying modulators to treat cancer, comprises NLS and a portion of tankyrase, that retains ability to bind telomeric repeat binding protein 1 and NAD+-dependent ADP-ribosylation activity. DE LANGE, T, et al. C12N009/00.

☐ 30. WO 200173017A. New human ADP-ribosylation factor-related polynucleotide and polypeptide which can be regulated for treating or preventing diseases involving signaling, growth, immunity and protein transport. LIOU, J. A61K038/17 C07K014/47 C12N005/10 C12N015/12 C12Q001/68 G01N033/68.

"PATNO_JP2001178465A " 31. JP2001178465A. Transgenic knockout yeast for identifying a gene participating in transport of a vesicle, comprises a destructed gene encoding a yeast ADP ribosylation factor-like protein. C07K016/14 C07K016/40 C12N001/19 C12N015/02 C12N015/09 C12P021/08 C12R001:91 C12P021/08.

☐ 32. WO 200109320A. New gene encoding ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein, and the protein and antibodies to it, useful for diagnosis and treatment of kidney, muscle and brain disease. HAYASHI, K, et al. A61K039/395 A61K045/00 A61P003/10 A61P043/00 C07K014/47 C07K016/18 C12N001/15 C12N001/19 C12N001/21 C12N005/00 C12N005/10 C12N015/09 C12N015/12 C12P021/02 G01N033/15 G01N033/50.

☐ 33. WO 200075670A. Identifying compound that binds ADP ribosylation factor GTP exchange factor, involves contacting ARF GEF with candidate binding partner compounds, and identifying the compounds that bind ARF GEF. HARRIS, E S. C07K014/47 C07K016/40 G01N033/68.

☐ 34. CN 1268565A. New human ribosylation factor protein and its coding sequence. GAO, G, et al. C07K014/435 C07K016/18 C12N015/10 C12N015/11 C12N015/12 C12N015/63 C12N015/64 C12P021/00 C12Q001/68.

☐ 35. WO 200047204A. Adenosine-5'-diphosphate-ribosylation inhibitors comprising proanthocyanidin containing material, useful for treating bacterial infections. HIEDA, K, et al. A61K031/35 A61K031/352 A61K031/78 A61P031/04 C07D311/62 C07D311:62.

☐ 36. EP 1022287A. New antibody which specifically binds ADP-ribosylation factor (ARF) like protein 3 (ARL3), for identifying genes which are involved in vesicle transport. HUANG, C, et al.

C07K016/00 C07K016/14 C07K016/40 C12N001/14 C12N001/16 C12N001/18 C12N015/74 C12P021/02 C12N001/16 C12R001:865.

☐ 37. US 6057108A. Human ADP-ribosylation factor proteins, for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of secretory and epithelial diseases. BANDMAN, O, et al. A61K038/00 A61K038/17 A61P043/00 C07H021/02 C07K014/47 C07K016/18 C12N001/15 C12N001/19 C12N001/20 C12N001/21 C12N005/00 C12N005/10 C12N015/00 C12N015/09 C12N015/10 C12N015/63 C12P021/02 C12Q001/68.

☐ 38. WO 9842375A. Detoxified mutants of bacterial ADP-ribosylating toxins as parenteral adjuvants - useful to enhance humoral and cell-mediated immune responses in vertebrates when administered with selected antigen e.g. in disease treatment. BARCHFELD, G, et al. A61K039/10 A61K039/106 A61K039/108 A61K039/145 A61K039/21 A61K039/245 A61K039/39 A61P031/04 A61P031/12 A61P031/16 A61P031/18 A61P031/22.

☐ 39. SE 9404066A. Water sol. fusion proteins with improved immuno:potentiating activity - contain bacterial toxin sub-unit having ADP ribosylating activity fused to a targetting peptide, useful as oral vaccines e.g. against HIV. LOWENADLER, B, et al. A61K039/02 A61K039/39 A61K047/48 C07K014/245 C07K014/28 C07K014/31 C07K019/00 C12N015/31 C12N015/62.

"PATNO_JP408009978A" 40. JP 08009978A. Nucleic acid encoding barley ADP ribosylation factor - used to promote the growth of cells, calli or transformed plants. A01H005/00 C12N005/10 C12N015/09.

☐ 41. EP 681028A. New plant expression vectors - contg. a regulating region derived from an ADP ribosylation factor gene of a plant. HIROTA, N, et al. A01H005/00 C07H021/04 C12N005/10 C12N005/14 C12N015/09 C12N015/29 C12N015/63 C12N015/82 C12N015/09 C12R001:91 C12N005/10 C12R001:91.

☐ 42. EP 638309A. Use of substances inhibiting proteic ADP=ribosylation - to prepare pharmaceutical compsns. for preventing diabetes mellitus complications, e.g. neuropathies and retinopathies. BORELLA, F, et al. A61K000/00 A61K031/00 A61K031/12 A61K031/20 A61K031/35 A61K031/47 A61K031/505 A61K031/71.

☐ 43. US 5386021A. GTP-binding protein ARD1 with ADP-ribosylation factor domain - useful as biochemical and diagnostic reagent. MISHIMA, K, et al. C07H017/00 C07K013/00 C08L089/00 C12N015/12 C12N015/62 C12P021/02 C12P021/08 G01N033/53 G01N033/543 G01N033/68.

☐ 44. EP 285343A. Use of nicotinamide and analogues - to prevent ADP-ribosylation of G-proteins and reverse the effects of microbial toxins, e.g. pertussis toxin. FALK, G, et al. A61K031/195 A61K031/45 A61K031/455 A61K031/52.

☐ 45. US 4347315A. 1-Beta-D-ribofuranosyl- 1H-imidazo (4,5-C) pyridine cpds. prepn. - by ribosylation with ribose-1-phosphate and bacterial phosphorylase. KRENITSKY, T A, et al. C12P019/38.

☐ 46. EP 38568A. 4-Substd. ribofuranosyl imidazo:pyridine derivs. - by enzymatic ribosylation, useful as antifocal, antiviral and immunosuppressant. KRENITSKY, T A, et al. C07H019/04 C12I000/00 C12P019/38 C12R000/00.

Generate Collection Print

Terms	Documents
ribosylat$.ti.	46

Prev Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.

1. 6423513. 10 Jan 00; 23 Jul 02. Polynucleotides encoding protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin a-like proproteins. Fitzgerald; David J., et al. 435/71.3; 424/183.1 424/184.1 424/192.1 424/193.1 424/236.1 424/260.1 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/69.1 435/69.3 435/69.7 435/71.1 530/351 530/356 530/387.3 530/391.7. C12P021/04 C12P021/06 C12N015/09 A61K039/00.

2. 6074644. 17 Sep 99; 13 Jun 00. Nucleic acids encoding immunotoxins containing a disulfide-stabilized antibody fragment replacing half or more of domain IB of pseudomonas exotoxin, and methods of use of the encoded immunotoxins. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/178.1; 424/236.1 530/387.3 530/387.7 536/23.1. A61K039/395 C07K016/00.

3. WO 200111960A. Novel exotoxin protein variant useful as protein carrier for facilitating gene delivery, comprises a mucosal cell binding motif of an exotoxin and a nucleic acid affinity domain. WELTER, L M. A01N043/04 A61K031/70 C07H021/02 C07H021/04 C12N005/00 C12N005/02 C12N015/00 C12N015/09 C12N015/63 C12N015/70 C12N015/74 C12N015/85 C12N015/87.

4. US 6086900A. Delivering compounds to cells as new conjugate with detoxified exotoxin A - able to cross membranes and deliver to the cytoplasm, e.g. nucleic acids, antibodies, tumour suppressors etc.. DRAPER, R K, et al. A61K039/02 A61K039/44 C07K013/00 C07K014/00 C07K017/02 C12N005/10 C12Q001/70.

5. EP 369316A. immuno:toxin contg. natural human IL-2 sequence as N-terminal componen - and pseudomonas exotoxin region, and encoding dna sequence vectors and transformed cells, for treating auto:immune disease. JU, G W. A61K037/02 A61K039/00 C07H021/04 C07K013/00 C07K015/02 C12N001/20 C12N015/62 C12P021/00.

6. EP 306318A. Recombinant DNA-derived Bordetella exotoxin sub-units and analogues - used in vaccines against pertussis disease with no side-effects from reactogenic components. BURNETTE, W N. A61K037/02 A61K039/10 C07H021/04 C07K013/00 C07K014/235 C07K015/04 C12N015/00 C12N015/31 C12N015/70 C12P015/00 C12P021/00 C12P021/02.

7. SU 1359744A. Determn. of beta-exotoxin in insecticidal bio-preparation - by chromatography and spectrometry of pptd. nucleotide cpds. using specified reagents. CHIGALEICH, A G, et al. G01N033/50.

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
L19 and (cdna or c-dna or dna or mrna or m-rna or rna or nucleic or nuclear or nucleotide or polynucleotide or poly-nucleotide).ti.	7

Prev Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Generate Collection | Print

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 33 of 33 returned.

1. 20030147908. 13 Jun 02. 07 Aug 03. Broad spectrum antagonists and vaccines directed against pyrogenic exotoxins. Kaempfer, Raymond, et al. 424/190.1; 530/326 530/327 530/328 A61K039/02 C07K007/08 C07K007/06.

2. 20030054012. 12 May 00. 20 Mar 03. PSEUDOMONAS EXOTOXIN A-LIKE CHIMERIC IMMUNOGENS FOR ELICITING A SECRETORY IGA-MEDIATED IMMUNE RESPONSE. FITZGERALD, DAVID J., et al. 424/190.1; 435/5 A61K039/02 C12Q001/70.

3. 20020081713. 04 May 01. 27 Jun 02. ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins. Lee, Fang-Jen S., et al. 435/254.21; 435/69.1 C12N001/18 C12P021/02.

4. 20020028211. 10 Sep 98. 07 Mar 02. BROAD SPECTRUM PYROGENIC EXOTOXINS ANTAGONISTS AND VACCINES. KAEMPFER, RAYMOND, et al. 424/190.1; A61K039/02.

5. 6562614. 04 May 01; 13 May 03. ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins. Lee; Fang-Jen S., et al. 435/255.1; 435/255.2 435/471. C12N001/14 C12N015/74.

6. 6531133. 27 Jan 99; 11 Mar 03. Pseudomonas exotoxin-myelin basic protein chimeric proteins. Lorberboum-Galski; Haya, et al. 424/197.11; 424/184.1 424/185.1 424/192.1 424/193.1 424/194.1 424/234.1 424/236.1 424/260.1 424/810 435/320.1 514/885 514/903 530/868 536/23.1 536/23.4 536/23.7. A01N065/00.

7. 6426075. 30 Jul 99; 30 Jul 02. Protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin A-like proproteins. Fitzgerald; David J., et al. 424/260.1; 424/183.1 424/184.1 424/192.1 424/193.1 424/236.1 424/261.1 435/69.1 435/69.7 435/71.1 435/71.3 530/356 530/387.3 530/391.7. A61K039/108 A61K039/00 C12P021/04 C12P021/06 C12N015/09.

8. 6423513. 10 Jan 00; 23 Jul 02. Polynucleotides encoding protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin a-like proproteins. Fitzgerald; David J., et al. 435/71.3; 424/183.1 424/184.1 424/192.1 424/193.1 424/236.1 424/260.1 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/69.1 435/69.3 435/69.7 435/71.1 530/351 530/356 530/387.3 530/391.7. C12P021/04 C12P021/06 C12N015/09 A61K039/00.

9. 6074644. 17 Sep 99; 13 Jun 00. Nucleic acids encoding immunotoxins containing a disulfide-stabilized antibody fragment replacing half or more of domain IB of pseudomonas exotoxin, and methods of use of the encoded immunotoxins. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/178.1; 424/236.1 530/387.3 530/387.7 536/23.1. A61K039/395 C07K016/00.

10. 6054638. 03 Dec 97; 25 Apr 00. Soybean ADP ribosylation factor. McGonigle; Brian, et al. 800/298; 435/320.1 435/419 435/468 536/23.6 536/24.1 800/278 800/279 800/287 800/292 800/295. C12N015/00 C12N015/29 C12N015/82 A01H004/00.

11. 5980895. 21 Aug 97; 09 Nov 99. Immunotoxin containing a disulfide-stabilized antibody fragment joined to a Pseudomonas exotoxin that does not require proteolytic activation. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/178.1; 424/236.1 530/387.3 530/387.7. A61K039/395 C07K016/00.

☐ 12. 5912322. 14 Apr 97; 15 Jun 99. Modified pseudomonas exotoxin PE.sub.40. Riemen; Mark W., et al. 530/350; 530/399 530/402. C07K014/00 C12N015/00.

☐ 13. 5854044. 05 Jun 95; 29 Dec 98. Recombinant pseudomonas exotoxin with increased activity. Pastan; Ira H., et al. 435/194; 530/324 530/350 530/351 530/387.3 530/387.7 530/399. C07K019/00 C12N009/12.

☐ 14. 5821238. 05 Jun 95; 13 Oct 98. Recombinant pseudomonas exotoxin with increased activity. Pastan; Ira H., et al. 424/134.1; 424/179.1 424/183.1 424/832 435/69.7 514/12 530/350 530/387.1 530/387.3 530/387.7 530/391.7 530/825. A61K039/104 A61K038/43 C07K014/21 C12P021/02.

☐ 15. 5773688. 07 Apr 95; 30 Jun 98. Gene expression vector using the gene expression regulating region of the ADP ribosylation factor. Kuroda; Hisao, et al. 800/287; 435/320.1 435/421 435/468 536/24.1. C12N015/82 C12N015/63 C07H021/04 A01H005/00.

☐ 16. 5705163. 05 Jun 95; 06 Jan 98. Target-specific, cytotoxic, recombinant pseudomonas exotoxin. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/260.1; 424/183.1 424/236.1 435/69.1 435/69.7 435/71.3 435/875 530/356 530/387.3 530/391.7. A61K039/104 C07K003/00.

☐ 17. 5705156. 06 Jun 95; 06 Jan 98. Psuedomonas exotoxins of low animal toxicity and high cytocidal activity. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/183.1; 424/192.1 424/236.1 424/260.1 530/391.7. A61K039/395 A61K039/00 A61K039/02 A61K039/108.

☐ 18. 5621078. 21 Feb 95; 15 Apr 97. Modified pseudomonas exotoxin PE.sub.40. Riemen; Mark W., et al. 530/350;. C07K014/21.

☐ 19. 5602095. 15 Mar 95; 11 Feb 97. Recombinant pseudomonas exotoxin with increased activity. Pastan; Ira H., et al. 514/12; 424/192.1 424/193.1 424/236.1 435/252.3 435/252.33 435/320.1 435/69.1 435/69.3 435/69.7 514/2 530/350 530/351 530/403 530/825 930/200. C07K014/21.

☐ 20. 5514600. 27 Sep 94; 07 May 96. Mammalian guanine nucleotide binding protein with an ADP-ribosylation factor domain. Moss; Joel, et al. 436/518; 435/7.1 435/7.21 435/7.23 435/7.92 530/350 530/815 530/828. G01N033/543 C08L089/00 C12P021/02 C12N015/12.

☐ 21. 5512658. 01 Oct 93; 30 Apr 96. Pseudomonas exotoxins (PE) and conjugates thereof having lower animal toxicity with high cytocidal activity through substitution of positively charged amino acids. Pastan; Ira, et al. 530/350; 424/183.1 424/236.1 424/260.1 435/69.1 435/69.7 435/71.3 435/875 530/387.3 530/391.7. C12N015/31 C07K014/21 A61K039/04.

☐ 22. 5458878. 14 May 90; 17 Oct 95. P. exotoxin fusio proteins have COOHG220101al alterations which increase cytotoxicity. Pastan; Ira, et al. 424/260.1; 424/279.1 435/69.7 530/387.3 530/391.7. A61K039/104 C07K003/00 C07K015/28 C12P021/08.

☐ 23. 4933288. 21 Nov 86; 12 Jun 90. Use of a modified soluble Pseudomonas exotoxin A in immunoconjugates. Greenfield; I. Lawrence. 435/252.3; 435/252.8 435/320.1 435/69.1 435/69.5 536/23.2 536/23.7 536/24.1. C12N001/20 C12N001/22 C12P021/00 C12P021/06 C07H015/12.

☐ 24. 3607311. 16 Feb 68; 21 Sep 71. OBTULINUM EXOTOXIN INHIBITED FOODS. Hass; Gerhard Julius, et al. 426/532;. A23b001/00 A23b003/00.

---

25. WO009820135A2. 05 Nov 97. 14 May 98. PROTEASE-ACTIVATABLE PSEUDOMONAS EXOTOXIN A-LIKE PROPROTEINS. FITZGERALD, DAVID J, et al. C12N015/31; C07K014/21 C07K019/00 C12N015/62 C07K016/30 A61K039/104 A61K047/48.

---

26. US20030162733A. New composition comprising first or second nucleic acid sequence, which is a truncated A or B subunit coding region obtained or derived from a bacterial ADP-ribosylating exotoxin, useful as a vaccine against bacterial infection. ARRINGTON, J, et al. A61K048/00 C12N005/00.

---

27. WO 200293998A. Method of suppressing an IgE-mediated hypersensitivity allergic reaction in a mammal involves the use of a transdermal composition containing an allergen and a non-ADP ribosylating toxin or its subunit. CZERKINSKY, C, et al. A61K000/00.

---

28. WO 200109320A. New gene encoding ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein, and the protein and antibodies to it, useful for diagnosis and treatment of kidney, muscle and brain disease. HAYASHI, K, et al. A61K039/395 A61K045/00 A61P003/10 A61P043/00 C07K014/47 C07K016/18 C12N001/15 C12N001/19 C12N001/21 C12N005/00 C12N005/10 C12N015/09 C12N015/12 C12P021/02 G01N033/15 G01N033/50.

---

29. WO 9902713A. New Pseudomonas exotoxin chimeric immunogens - comprise a non-native epitope for producing an immune response to pathogens, e.g. virus, bacteria, or protozoa or to cancer antigens. FITZGERALD, D J. A61K039/002 A61K039/02 A61K039/104 A61K039/12 A61K039/21 A61K048/00 A61P031/00 A61P031/18 A61P037/04 A61P043/00 C07K016/10 C12N015/09 C12N015/62 C12N015/70.

---

30. WO 9902712A. New Pseudomonas exotoxin chimeric immunogens - comprise a foreign epitope for producing an immune response to pathogens, e.g. virus, bacteria or protozoa or to cancer antigens. FITZGERALD, D J, et al. A61K039/02 A61K039/104 A61K039/21 C07K016/10 C12N015/62 C12Q001/70.

---

31. US20020028211A. New peptide(s) derived from pyrogenic exotoxin - useful for, e.g. antagonising toxin-mediated activation of T cells and prevention or treatment of toxic shock caused by exotoxin(s). KAEMPFER, R, et al. A61K038/16 A61K039/02 A61K039/085 A61K039/39 A61K039/395 A61P031/00 A61P031/04 C07K007/06 C07K007/08 C07K014/31 C07K014/315 C07K016/12 C12N015/09 G01N033/15 G01N033/68.

---

32. US 5602095A. Recombinant pseudomonas exotoxin mutants - exhibit enhanced toxicity due to deletions in domains Ia, Ib II and III. FITZGERALD, D J, et al. A61K037/02 A61K037/48 A61K038/00 A61K038/22 A61K038/43 A61K039/104 C07K013/00 C07K014/21 C07K019/00 C12N001/21 C12N009/12 C12N015/09 C12N015/31 C12N015/62 C12P021/02 C12N001/21 C12R001:19 C12N001/21 C12R001:19.

---

33. EP 369316A. immuno:toxin contg. natural human IL-2 sequence as N-terminal componen - and pseudomonas exotoxin region, and encoding dna sequence vectors and transformed cells, for treating auto:immune disease. JU, G W. A61K037/02 A61K039/00 C07H021/04 C07K013/00 C07K015/02 C12N001/20 C12N015/62 C12P021/00.

Generate Collection | Print

Terms	Documents
L21 and (L15 or L17 or L19)	33

Prev Page Next Page Go to Doc#

Hit List

Clear | Generate Collection | Print | Fwd Refs | Bkwd Refs | Generate OACS

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 32 of 32 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6673348 B2

L2: Entry 1 of 32 File: USPT Jan 6, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6673348 B2
TITLE: Heat shock protein-based vaccines and immunotherapies

Detailed Description Text (4):
The term "heat shock protein," as used herein, refers to any protein which exhibits increased expression in a cell when the cell is subjected to a stress. In preferred nonlimiting embodiments, the heat shock protein is originally derived from a eukaryotic cell; in more preferred embodiments, the heat shock protein is originally derived from a mammalian cell. For example, but not by way of limitation, heat shock proteins which may be used according to the invention include BiP (also referred to as grp78), hsp/hsc70, gp96 (grp94), hsp60, hsp40, and hsp90. Especially preferred heat shock proteins are BiP, gp96, and hsp70, as exemplified below. Naturally occurring or recombinantly derived mutants of heat shock proteins may also be used according to the invention. For example, but not by way of limitation, the present invention provides for the use of heat shock proteins mutated so as to facilitate their secretion from the cell (for example having mutation or deletion of an element which facilitates endoplasmic reticulum recapture, such as KDEL or its homologs; such mutants are described in concurrently filed PCT Application No. PCT/US96/13233 (WO 97/06685), which is incorporated herein by reference).

Detailed Description Text (72):
The DNA sequence encoding a wild-type or KDEL-deleted gp96 polypeptide was subcloned from pRc/CMV into the vector pET11a (Novagen). Thus upon expression, mature gp96 could be purified from cell lysates.

Detailed Description Text (74):
PCR amplification of the sequence encoding gp96 (from pRc/CMV) was performed with the following primers. The 5' primer for both wild-type and KDEL-deleted gp96 was complementary to the DNA sequence encoding the amino terminal end of the mature form of gp96 and an Nde I restriction site (CATATG) the ATG of which forms the initiator codon:

Detailed Description Text (75):
The 3' primers were complementary to the DNA sequence of gp96 encoding the carboxyl terminal end of the protein, with the nucleotides encoding the KDEL sequence removed in the primer for the KDEL-deleted variant. Both primers contain a BamH I restriction site (GGATCC) followed by a STOP codon as shown:

Detailed Description Text (78):
This procedure is identical for wild-type or KDEL-deleted gp96. Two liters of E.

First Hit

Generate Collection | Print

L23: Entry 3 of 12 File: PGPB Oct 3, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020142000 A1
TITLE: Anti-CD3 immunotoxins and therapeutic uses therefor

CLAIMS:

1. A recombinant immunotoxin polypeptide and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof comprising a CD3-binding domain and a Pseudomonas exotoxin (PE) mutant, said said PE mutant having ADP-ribosylating and translocation functions but substantially substantially diminished cell-binding ability.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L23: Entry 4 of 12 File: USPT Nov 12, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6479735 B1
TITLE: Transgenic plants including a transgene consisting of a hybrid nucleic acid sequence, comprising at least one unedited mitochondrial gene fragment from higher plants and process for producing them

CLAIMS:

1. Transgenic plants having in their nuclei an expressible hybrid sequence comprising at least one coding region of an unedited mitochondrial gene from higher plants and a sequence capable of transferring the protein expressed by the said coding region to the mitochondrion, wherein: the coding regions of the unedited mitochondrial genes are selected from the group consisting of the genes encoding a protein of the ATP synthase complex which are selected from the group consisting of the wheat ATP9 gene fragment of SEQ ID No:7 in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 9 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility, and the wheat ATP6 gene in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 6 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility, and the sequence capable of transferring the said expressed protein to the mitochondrion is selected from the group consisting of the fragments encoding yeast tryptophanyl tRNA tRNA synthetase, the .beta. subunit of Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ATPase, the maize ATP/ADP translocator and a 303 base pair EcoRI/KpnI fragment comprising codons 1 to 62 of subunit IV of yeast cytochrome oxidase, which hybrid sequence is capable of modifying male fertility in plants having incorporated the said transgene while not modifying the other phenotypic characteristics of the said plants.

6. Hybrid nucleic acid sequence, comprising at least the coding region of an unedited mitochondrial gene from higher plants, with which is associated a sequence capable of transferring the protein expressed by the said coding region to the mitochondrion, wherein: the coding regions of the unedited mitochondrial genes are selected from the group consisting of the genes encoding a protein of the ATP synthase complex which are selected from the group consisting of the wheat ATP9 gene fragment of Seq ID No:7 in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 9 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility, and the wheat ATP6 gene in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 6A gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility, and the nucleic sequence capable of transferring the said expressed protein to the mitochondrion is selected from the group consisting of the fragments encoding yeast tryptophanyl tRNA synthetase, the .beta. subunit of Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ATPase, the maize ATP/ADP translocator and a 303 base pair EcoRI/KpnI fragment comprising codons 1 to 62 of subunit IV of yeast cytochrome oxidase, which hybrid sequence is capable of modifying male fertility in plants having incorporated it.

14. Process for producing male sterile transgenic plants comprising transforming a selected higher plant into a male sterile transgenic plant by introducing into a recipient plant at least one copy of the hybrid nucleic acid sequence that is

capable of modifying male fertility in plants having it incorporated therein, wherein said hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprises at least a coding region of an unedited mitochondrial gene from a higher plant, with which is associated a sequence sequence capable of transferring the protein expressed by the said coding region to the mitochondrion, wherein: the coding region of the unedited mitochondrial gene is the wheat ATP6 gene in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 6 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility; and wherein the nucleic acid sequence capable of transferring the said expressed protein to the mitochondrion is selected from the group consisting of: the fragments encoding yeast yeast tryptophanyl tRNA synthetase, the beta sub-unit of Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ATPase, the maize ATP/ADP translocator, and a 303 base pair EcoRI/KpnI fragment comprising codons 1 to 62 of sub-unit IV of yeast cytochrome oxidase.

15. Process for inhibiting the production of pollen in selected higher plants, comprising the following steps: (a) inserting a hybrid nucleic acid sequence that is capable of modifying male fertility in plants having it incorporated therein, wherein said sequence comprises at least a coding region of an unedited mitochondrial gene from a higher plant, with which is associated a sequence capable of transferring the protein expressed by the said coding region to the mitochondrion, wherein: the coding region of the unedited mitochondrial gene is the wheat ATP6 gene in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 6 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility; and wherein the nucleic acid sequence capable of transferring the said expressed protein to the mitochondrion is selected from the group consisting of: the fragments encoding yeast tryptophanyl tRNA synthetase, the .beta. sub-unit of Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ATPase, the maize ATP/ADP translocator, and a 303 base pair EcoRI/KpnI fragment comprising codons 1 to 62 of sub-unit IV of yeast cytochrome oxidase into the selected plants to form a transgenic plant of decreased male fertility; (b) regenerating and culturing the transgenic plants obtained in (a); and (c) measuring the production and the viability of pollen from said transgenic plants.

16. Process for restoring male fertility to transgenic male-sterile plants, comprising the following steps: (1) transforming a selected higher plant by introducing at least one copy of a hybrid nucleic sequence that is capable of modifying male fertility in plants having it incorporated therein, wherein said sequence comprises at least a coding region of an unedited mitochondrial gene from a higher plant, with which is associated a sequence capable of transferring the protein expressed by the said coding region to the mitochondrion, wherein: the coding region of the unedited mitochondrial gene is the wheat ATP6 gene in unedited form and ligated to a mitochondrial transporter sequence, wherein the hybrid nucleic acid sequence comprising the ATP 6 gene, when transformed into a recipient plant, causes male sterility; and wherein the nucleic sequence capable of transferring the said expressed protein to the mitochondrion is selected from the group consisting of: the fragments encoding yeast tryptophanyl tRNA synthetase, the .beta. sub-unit of Nicotiana plumbaginifolia ATPase, the maize ATP/ADP translocator, and a 303 base pair EcoRI/KpnI fragment comprising codons 1 to 62 of sub-unit IV of yeast cytochrome oxidase into a recipient plant, by means of a plasmid containing said sequence, whereby obtaining a transgenic male-sterile plant; (2) transforming the same higher plant as in (1), by introducing at least one copy of an antisense hybrid nucleic sequence comprising, in the reverse direction, at least the same coding region of the unedited plant mitochondrial gene as that contained in the said transgenic male-sterile plants obtained in (1), into a recipient plant, by means of a plasmid containing the said sequence, whereby obtaining transgenic male-fertile plants; and (3) crossing the transgenic male-sterile plants obtained in (1) and the male-fertile plants obtained in (2), in order to obtain hybrids.

L14: Entry 1 of 16 File: USPT Oct 31, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6140082 A
TITLE: Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of bordetella

Brief Summary Text (7):
Particular biological properties of strains of Bordetella make them attractive hosts for the production of certain heterologous gene products. Thus, many of the antigens produced by B. pertussis are large, can be multimeric and may require post-post-translational assembly or processing. For example, the pertactin antigen is produced as a 93-kDa precursor and the mature protein is produced by excision of the N-terminal signal peptide and removal of a C-terminal fragment. Pertussis toxin is a 105 kDa exotoxin produced by B. pertussis, and is encoded by the TOX operon and and consists of five polypeptide subunits (S1 to S5) arranged in the typical A--B structure of bacterial toxins. The S2, S3, S4 and S5 subunit form a pentamer (the B oligomer) which, when combined with the S1 subunit forms the holotoxin. For PT, for example, such complex assembly cannot be achieved in E. coli (ref. 22) and, for the 69 kd material, protein accumulated as insoluble inclusion bodies in E. coli (ref. 23). This intracellular expression in E. coli is to be contrasted with the secretion

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L2: Entry 25 of 32 File: USPT Feb 2, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5866570 A
TITLE: Treatment of vascular leakage and related syndrome such as septic shock by administration of metalloproteinase inhibitors

Detailed Description Text (214):
This example evaluates the effects of immunotoxin administration on serum metalloproteinase levels. A Cynomolgous monkey, given the internal designation Monkey 4847 was injected intravenously with OLX-209, a Pseudomonas exotoxin based immunotoxin. The OLX-209 immunotoxin comprises a single chain antibody which specifically binds to erbB-2 fused via an oligopeptide linker to a fragment of Pseudomonas exotoxin lacking the binding domain, and further comprising a deletion of amino acids 365-380 of domain II, and a deletion of the last five amino acids of domain III, which are substituted by the tetrapeptide KDEL. After OLX-209 administration, the monkey was bled at 10, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, 180 and 240 minutes after injection.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 15 of 16 File: USPT Aug 12, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5656488 A
TITLE: Recombinant avirulent salmonella antifertility vaccines

Detailed Description Text (191):
As above, the LT-B fusion vectors, pYA3048, which possesses a signal sequence so that the product is transported to the periplasm and pYA3082, which lacks the signal sequence and will cause the product to remain in the cytoplasm, can be employed. The procedures for both vectors are the same. pYASP-10Nter, constructed as described above, is cut with NcoI followed by treatment with Klenow fragment to fill in the complement to the 5' overhang. The sequence is then cut with PstI in order to include the previously inserted termination stop codons in pYA3098stop. The pYA3048 and pYA3082 vectors are cleaved with ApaLI and digested by mung bean nuclease to result in blunt-ended molecules. The vectors are cut to completion with PstI. The insert and vector molecules are ligated together and introduced into .chi.6212 containing the lacI.sup.q gene on pYA232. The constructs are designated pYALT-B-SP-10NterPer and pYALT-B-SP-10NterCyt. The ability to synthesize a protein that reacts with antibodies to SP-10 and LT-B following IPTG induction is investigated, as well as the viability of cells grown continuously in the presence of IPTG. The construct with the fusion that permits stable, high-level expression with stability of the plasmid insert is used in subsequent studies. If the construct with the signal sequence is viable when grown in the presence of IPTG, cold osmotic shock and Western blot analysis are used to verify that the LT-B/SP-10 fusion is in the periplasmic space. It is then determined whether the fusion forms a pentamer in the periplasm. LT-B pentamers are stable up to 60.degree. C. in 0.1% SDS and do not react with anti-LT-B antibody following SDS polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. The pentameric LT-B disassociates at 70.degree. C. or above in the presence of 0.1% SDS to yield monomeric molecules which now readily react with antisera against the LT-B monomer subunit. Thus, testing antigenicity following treatment at different temperatures can reveal whether pentamers do or do not form.

First Hit

Generate Collection | Print

L29: Entry 1 of 10 File: PGPB Mar 20, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20030054012 A1
TITLE: PSEUDOMONAS EXOTOXIN A-LIKE CHIMERIC IMMUNOGENS FOR ELICITING A SECRETORY IGA-MEDIATED IMMUNE RESPONSE

CLAIMS:

1. A method of eliciting a secretory IgA-mediated immune response in a subject comprising the step of administering to at least one mucosal surface of the subject a non-toxic Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") chimeric immunogen comprising: (1) a cell recognition domain of between 10 and 1500 amino acids that binds to a cell surface receptor on the mucosal surface; (2) a translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence substantially identical to a sequence of PE domain II sufficient to effect translocation to a cell cytosol; (3) a foreign epitope domain comprising an amino acid sequence of between 5 and 1500 amino acids that encodes a foreign epitope; and (4) an amino acid sequence encoding an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention domain that comprises an ER retention sequence.

11. The composition of claim 8 produced by administering to at least one mucosal surface of a subject a non-toxic Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") chimeric immunogen comprising: (1) a cell recognition domain of between 10 and 1500 amino acids that binds to a cell surface receptor on the mucosal surface; (2) a translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence substantially identical to a sequence of PE domain II sufficient to effect translocation to a cell cytosol; (3) a foreign epitope domain comprising an amino acid sequence of between 5 and 1500 amino acids that encodes a an epitope of HIV-1; and (4) an amino acid sequence encoding an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention domain that comprises an ER retention sequence.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection | Print

L29: Entry 5 of 10 File: USPT Dec 24, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6498233 B1
TITLE: Nucleic acid transfer system

CLAIMS:

1. A multidomain protein comprising, a target cell-specific binding domain, a translocation domain and a nucleic acid binding domain, wherein the translocation domain is derived from a diphtheria toxin but does not include the cytotoxic part of said diphtheria toxin, wherein the translocation domain is derived from amino acids 194-378 or 196-384 of said diphtheria toxin.

2. The multidomain protein according to claim 1, wherein said translocation domain is amino acids 194-378 or 196-384 of said diphtheria toxin.

3. The multidomain protein according to claim 1, further comprising an endoplasmic reticulum retention signal and a nuclear localization signal, wherein said protein has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:35, SEQ ID NO:37, and SEQ ID NO:39.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L29: Entry 9 of 10 File: USPT Dec 8, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5169933 A
TITLE: Covalently-linked complexes and methods for enhanced cytotoxicity and imaging imaging

CLAIMS:

9. The covalently-linked complex of claim 1 wherein the enhancing moiety is a translocating/internalizing moiety, an anchoring peptide, an accessory moiety, an intracellular retention moiety, a combination peptide, a fusion peptide or a combination thereof.

10. The covalently-linked complex of claim 9 wherein the translocating/internalizing moiety is selected from the group consisting of aa1-aa2-aa2-aa3-EAALA(EALA).sub.4 -EALEALAA-amide, TAT protein 37-62 fragment, CFITKALGISYGRKKRRQRRRPPQGS, growth factor-derived peptides, peptides containing the sequence CMHIESLDSYTC or CMYIEALDKYAC, estrogens, anti-estrogens peptides of apo-lipoprotein A-1 and B, melittin, bombolittin, delta hemolysin, pardaxins, alamethicin, calcitonin, corticotrophin releasing factor, beta endorphin, glucagon, parathyroid hormone, pancreatic polypeptide, signal sequences, hidden hydrophobic domains, anti-clathrin antibody or fragments thereof, pore-forming proteins, and analogs, derivatives and combinations thereof.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection | Print

L14: Entry 9 of 16 File: USPT Jan 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5863891 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Chimeric toxins

Detailed Description Text (2):
DAB.sub.486 -IL-2 is a chimeric toxin consisting of Met followed by amino acid residues 1 through 485 of mature DT fused to amino acid residues 2 through 133 of IL-2. The DT portion of the chimeric toxin DAB.sub.486 -IL-2 includes all of DT fragment A and the portion of DT fragment B extending to residue 485 of mature native DT. Thus DAB.sub.486 -IL-2 extends past the disulfide bridge linking Cys 461 with Cys 471. See FIG. 1a for the structure of DT. (The nomenclature adopted for IL-2-toxin is DAB.sub.486 -IL-2, where D indicates diphtheria toxin, A and B indicate wild type sequences for these fragments, and IL-2 indicates human interleukin-2 sequences. Mutant alleles are indicated by a number in parentheses following DAB. The numerical subscript indicates the number of DT-related amino acids in the fusion protein. Since the deletion of the tox signal sequence and expression from the trc promoter results in the addition of a methionine residue to the N-terminus, the numbering of DAB-IL-2 fusion toxins is +1 out of phase with that of native diphtheria toxin.)

Pertussis operon of Diphtheria "

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 10 of 16 File: USPT Jul 28, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5786189 A
TITLE: Vaccine

Brief Summary Text (15):
Burnette et al., EP-A-306,318, published Mar. 8, 1989, report the subcloning and expression of individual B. pertussis toxin subunits in E. coli. Burnette et al. disclose that the S4 subunit could only be expressed upon removal of the signal peptide coding sequence. Burnette et al. also disclose S1 subunit analogs expressed in E. coli with modifications between amino acids Val.sup.7 to Pro.sup.14.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection | Print

L14: Entry 5 of 16 File: USPT Oct 12, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5965406 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Recombinant DNAS encoding three-part hybrid proteins

Detailed Description Text (25):
The polypeptide encoded by the resulting NcoI-ApaI fragment lacks the natural cholera toxin signal sequence, having instead fmet-Gly followed by the mature A.sub.1 region of cholera toxin, followed by Gly-Ser-Gly-Pro. This construct can be cloned into a plasmid that encodes diphtheria toxin fragment B' fused to the human interleukin-2 gene (plasmid pPA123, FIG. 7). Plasmid pPA123 was constructed from plasmid pDW24 (Diane Williams, Ph.D. dissertation, Boston University School of Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Boston, Mass., 02118, 1989) as outlined in FIG. 7. Plasmid pDW24 encodes a diphtheria toxin fragment A-fragment B'-IL2 fusion protein that is expressed off the trc promoter in E. coli. The sequences encoding fragment A were deleted by digestion with the restriction endonucleases NcoI and NsiI. The following oligonucleotides were used to rebuild the fragment A/B disulfide loop (1.sub.1) sequence, introduce an ApaI site on the 5' end of the loop, and recreate the NcoI site encoding the translation-initiating ATG codon:

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 3 of 16 File: USPT Feb 8, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6022950 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Hybrid molecules having translocation region and cell-binding region

Detailed Description Text (25):
The polypeptide encoded by the resulting NcoI-ApaI fragment lacks the natural cholera toxin signal sequence, having instead fmet-Gly followed by the mature A.sub.1 region of cholera toxin, followed by Gly-Ser-Gly-Pro. This construct can be cloned into a plasmid that encodes diphtheria toxin fragment B' fused to the human interleukin-2 gene (plasmid pPA123, FIG. 7). Plasmid pPA123 was constructed from plasmid pDW24 (Diane Williams, Ph.D. dissertation, Boston University School of Medicine, Department of Microbiology, Boston, Mass., 02118, 1989) as outlined in FIG. 7. Plasmid pDW24 encodes a diphtheria toxin fragment A-fragment B'-IL2 fusion protein that is expressed off the trc promoter in E.coli. The sequences encoding fragment A were deleted by digestion with the restriction endonucleases NcoI and NsiI. The following oligonucleotides were used to rebuild the fragment A/B disulfide loop (1.sub.1) sequence, introduce an ApaI site on the 5' end of the loop, and recreate the NcoI site encoding the translation-initiating ATG codon:

L29: Entry 7 of 10 File: USPT Jul 23, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6423513 B1
TITLE: Polynucleotides encoding protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin a-like proproteins

CLAIMS:

1. A recombinant polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a protease-activatable Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain of between 10 and 1500 amino acids that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence is refractory to cleavage by furin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hours; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ ID NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

2. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 1, further comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a PE Ib-like domain comprising an amino acid sequence of between 5 and about 1500 amino acids, which amino acid sequence is positioned between the modified PE translocation domain and the cytotoxicity domain and which does not interfere with the ability of the PE-like proprotein to bind cells, translocate, or ribosylate ADP.

4. The recombinant polynucleotide of claim 2 wherein: (a) the cell recognition domain is an antibody coupled to the modified PE translocation domain through a peptide bond and wherein the antibody specifically binds a cancer cell surface marker; (b) the modified PE translocation domain has a PE domain II sequence (amino acids 253-364 of SEQ ID NO:2) modified with amino acid substitutions introducing the protease activatable sequence so as to cause cleavage by the protease between amino acids 279 and 280: and (c) the PE Ib-like domain, the cytotoxicity domain and the ER retention sequence together have the sequence of domains Ib and III of native native PE.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection | Print

L29: Entry 6 of 10 File: USPT Jul 30, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6426075 B1
TITLE: Protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin A-like proproteins

CLAIMS:

1. A protease-activatable Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence is refractory to cleavage by furin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hour; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ ID NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

2. The PE-like proprotein of claim 1 wherein the modified PE translocation domain has a PE domain II sequence (amino acids 253-364 of SEQ ID NO:1) modified with amino acids substitutions introducing the protease activatable sequence so as to cause cleavage by the protease between amino acids 279 and 280.

8. The PE-like proprotein of claim 2 further comprising a PE Ib domain, and wherein said PE Ib domain, the cytotoxicity domain, and the ER retention sequence together have the sequence of domains Ib and III of native PE.

9. The PE-like proprotein of claim 3 wherein the cell recognition domain is coupled to the modified translocation domain through a peptide bond.

12. The PE-like proprotein of claim 8 wherein the cell recognition domain is an antibody coupled to the modified translocation domain through a peptide bond and wherein the antibody specifically binds a cancer cell surface marker.

13. A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a protease-specific Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence is substantially un-activatable by fibrin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hours; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ WD NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L23: Entry 5 of 12 File: USPT Jul 30, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6426075 B1
TITLE: Protease-activatable pseudomonas exotoxin A-like proproteins

CLAIMS:

1. A protease-activatable Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence is refractory to cleavage by furin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hour; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ ID NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

13. A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a protease-specific Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence is substantially un-activatable by fibrin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hours; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ WD NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

16. A method for killing a cancer cell comprising contacting the cell with a protease-specific Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence cysteine-cysteine loop is substantially un-activatable by furin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hours; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ ID NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

14. The composition of claim 13, further comprising a PE Ib-like domain, wherein: (a) the cell recognition domain is an antibody coupled to the modified PE translocation domain through a peptide bond and wherein the antibody specifically binds a cancer cell surface marker; (b) the modified PE translocation domain has a PE domain II sequence (amino acids 253-364 of SEQ ID NO:1) modified with amino acids substitutions introducing the protease activatable sequence so as to cause cleavage by the protease between amino acids 279 and 280; and (c) the PE Ib-like domain, the cytotoxicity domain and the ER retention sequence together have the sequence of domains Ib and III of native PE.

16. A method for killing a cancer cell comprising contacting the cell with a protease-specific Pseudomonas exotoxin A-like ("PE-like") proprotein comprising: (a) a cell recognition domain that binds to an exterior surface of a targeted cell; (b) a modified PE translocation domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or or greater sequence identity to amino acids 280 to 344 of SEQ ID NO:2 and which effects translocation to a cell cytosol upon proteolytic cleavage, wherein the translocation domain comprises a cysteine-cysteine loop that comprises a protease activatable sequence cleavable by a protease and wherein the protease activatable sequence cysteine-cysteine loop is substantially un-activatable by furin when incubated with furin at a 1:10 enzyme:substrate molar ratio at 25.degree. C. for 16 hours; (c) a cytotoxicity domain comprising an amino acid sequence with 80% or greater sequence identity to amino acids 400 to 613 of SEQ ID NO:2, the cytotoxicity domain having ADP-ribosylating activity; and (d) an endoplasmic reticulum ("ER") retention sequence.

L23: Entry 9 of 12 File: USPT Jan 26, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5863745 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Recombinant antibody-toxin fusion protein

CLAIMS:

1. A method for achieving targeted cytotoxicity, comprising contacting cells targeted to be killed with a cytotoxic amount of an antibody-PE40 recombinant fusion protein, wherein said antibody is a single-chain Fv fragment (scFv) and said PE40 is a Pseudomonas exotoxin (PE) fragment omitting amino acids 1 through 252 and possessing at least the translocating ard ADP ribosylating activity of PE, and wherein said cells targeted to be killed have receptors or antigens to which said antibody binds, a wherein said fusion protein has lower toxicity to ceus which lack receptors or antigens for the binding of said antibody.

First Hit Fwd Refs

L14: Entry 1 of 16 File: USPT Oct 31, 2000

US-PAT-NO: 6140082
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6140082 A

TITLE: Expression of gene products from genetically manipulated strains of bordetella

DATE-ISSUED: October 31, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Loosmore; Sheena M.	Aurora			CA
Yacoob; Reza Khayyam	Mississauga			CA
Zealey; Gavin Ross	Thornhill			CA
Klein; Michel Henri	Willowdale			CA

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Connaught Laboratories Limited	North York			CA	03

APPL-NO: 09/ 374597 [PALM]
DATE FILED: August 16, 1999

PARENT-CASE:
REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION This application is a continuation of application No. 08/393,334 filed Feb. 23, 1995 now abandoned.

INT-CL: [07] C12 P 21/06, C07 H 17/00, C07 K 14/00

US-CL-ISSUED: 435/69.1; 435/69.8, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/252.3, 536/23.1, 530/350
US-CL-CURRENT: 435/69.1; 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 435/325, 435/69.8, 530/350, 536/23.1

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 536/23.1, 435/69.1, 435/252.3, 435/320.1, 530/350

PRIOR-ART-DISCLOSED:

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

Search Selected Search ALL Clear

	PAT-NO	ISSUE-DATE	PATENTEE-NAME	US-CL
☐	5395764	March 1995	Riboli et al.	
☐	5439810	August 1995	Loosemore et al.	
☐	5942418	August 1999	Loosmore et al.	425/69.1

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

FOREIGN-PAT-NO	PUBN-DATE	COUNTRY	US-CL
336413	April 1989	EP	
368819	September 1989	EP	
453216	April 1991	EP	
523976	July 1992	EP	
2690459	October 1993	FR	
WO 95/28486	October 1995	WO	

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Johnson and Burns. 1994. J. Bacteriol. 176: 5350.
Loct et al. 1992. EMBO J. 11: 3175.
Zealey et al. 1992. Appl. Environ. Microbiol. 58: 208.
Burnette. 1994. Structure 2: 151.
Holmgren el al. 1993. Vaccine 11: 1179.
Wu and Russell. 1994. Vaccine 12: 215.
Dertzbough and Elson. 1993. Infect. Immun. 61: 384.
Cardenas and Clement. 1993. Vaccine 11: 126.
Airaksinen et al. 1991. Biotechnology Lett 13: 305.
Lebens et al. 1993. Bio/Technology 11: 1574.
Burnette et al. 1991. Infect. Immun. 59: 4266.
Klauser et al. 1990. EMBO J. 1991.
Nicosia et al. 1986. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)83: 4631.
Loosmore et al. 1989. Nucleic Acid Res. 17: 8365.
Relman et al. 1989. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)86: 2637.
Charles et al. 1989. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (USA)86: 3554.
Dams et al. 1991. Biochen. Biophys. Acta. 1090: 139.
Zealey et al. 1990. Bio/Technology 8: 1025.
Imaizumi et al. 1983. Infect. Immun. 41: 1138.
Nicosia et al. 1987. Infect. Immun. 55: 963.
Makoff et al. 1990. Bio/Technology 8: 1030.
Domenighimi et al. 1990. Molec. Microbiol. 4: 787.
Watson, M. 1984. Nucl. Acids. Res. 12: 5145.
Gross et al 1992. Res Microbiol 143:671.
Scarlato et al 1991. Mol. Microbiol 5:2493.
Li et al 1991. Mol. Microbiol 5:409.
Stibitz et al 1986. Gene 50:133.
Bennetzen et al 1982. J. Biol Chem. 257:3026.
Goodey et ak 1986. Mol. Gen. Genet 204:505.
Kurosky et al 1997. J. Biol. Chem. 252:7257.

ART-UNIT: 163

PRIMARY-EXAMINER: Carlson; Karen Cochrane

ATTY-AGENT-FIRM: Sim & McBurney

ABSTRACT:

An expression system for expressing gene products from recombinant Bordetella strains and specific nucleic acid molecules useful in transforming Bordetella strains for such expression are described. A nucleic acid molecule may comprise a Bordetella promoter operatively coupled to a heterologous gene encoding a non-Bordetella gene product with the heterologous gene transcriptionally regulated by

the Bordetella promoter. The nucleic acid molecule may further comprise a further nucleic acid molecule encoding a leader sequence for secretion of the non-Bordetella Bordetella gene product. Another nucleic acid molecule may comprise a Bordetella promoter coupled to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a non-Bordetella leader sequence for secretion of a gene product, which may be a Bordetella gene product or a non-Bordetella gene product.

31 Claims, 15 Drawing figures

First Hit

L15: Entry 1 of 46 File: PGPB Jun 27, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020081713
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020081713 A1

TITLE: ADP-ribosylation factor-like proteins

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 27, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Lee, Fang-Jen S.	Taipei		TW	
Huang, Chun-Fang	Taipei		TW	

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	TYPE CODE
Yung Shin Pharmaceutical Ind. Co., Ltd., Taiwan corporation				03

APPL-NO: 09/ 848813 [PALM]
DATE FILED: May 4, 2001

RELATED-US-APPL-DATA:
Application 09/848813 is a continuation-of US application 09/217046, filed December 21, 1998, ABANDONED

INT-CL: [07] C12 N 1/18, C12 P 21/02

US-CL-PUBLISHED: 435/254.21; 435/69.1
US-CL-CURRENT: 435/254.21; 435/69.1

ABSTRACT:

The invention relates to a transgenic knockout yeast which has a disruption in the gene encoding for a yeast ADP-ribosylation factor-like protein.

[0001] This application is a continuation, and claims the benefit of priority under 35 USC 120, of U.S. Application Ser. No. 09/217,046, filed Dec. 21, 1998. The disclosure of the prior application is considered part of, and is incorporated by reference in, the disclosure of this application.

Generate Collection Print

L14: Entry 2 of 16 File: USPT Mar 21, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6040427 A
TITLE: Vaccine

Brief Summary Text (15):
Burnette et al., EP-A-306,318, published Mar. 8, 1989, report the subcloning and expression of individual B. pertussis toxin subunits in E. coli. Burnette et al. disclose that the S4 subunit could only be expressed upon removal of the signal peptide coding sequence. Burnette et al. also disclose S1 subunit analogs expressed in E. coli with modifications between amino acids Val.sup.7 to Pro.sup.14.